

THE SYSTEM OF STREET NUMBERING

As Adopted at a Meeting of Officials Yesterday.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.

PHILADELPHIA METHOD MET WITH A HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.

King Street and Nuuanu Avenue Made the Dividing Lines—Divisions and Their Boundaries.

A simple, yet thorough, system of house-numbering for Honolulu was decided on yesterday afternoon by Post-office Inspector H. M. Flint, Superintendent of Public Works J. A. McCandless, Surveyor-General Alexander, Deputy Surveyor-General Walter Wall and Assistant Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell. Mr. Stevenson, who officially numbered the streets and houses of Alameda, Cal., was present by request of Mr. Flint.

Mr. Flint and Mr. Stevenson made suggestions quite in accordance with those of Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and Surveyor-General Alexander.

The officials decided on King street and Nuuanu avenue as the dividing lines. Nuuanu avenue will divide the north and south sections of the city and King street will be considered the tenth block from the water-front.

The idea is to have 100 numbers to the block between two main streets, as an illustration: Between Fort and Alakea streets on Hotel street there are 100 numbers. These are short roadways running the distance of one block only, and will be numbered separately and will in no way interfere with the numbering of the block on Hotel street, between Fort and Alakea streets.

The object of making King street the tenth block is to provide for improvements that may be made in the course of time between the water-front and that thoroughfare. This section at the present time contains much swamp land, rice fields and unimproved wastes, yet it is destined in a few years to become a business center.

There is another excellent reason for making King street 1000 in the numbering. It simplifies one's location. For instance, if one wishes to go to a number on any street running from the water-front to the hills below 1000, he knows that it will be below King street; if above 1000, it will be above King street. The same will occur with Nuuanu avenue; the location would indicate the positions north and south.

Nuuanu avenue will be the south and north zero point. To illustrate: King street, going Waikeiki, will be South King, and King street running Ewa will be North King street. The same illustration holds good in all streets paralleling King street.

In numbering the blocks on the streets north and south, the odd numbers—1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.—will probably be on the water side of the street, and the even numbers—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.—on the mountain side.

In numbering blocks on streets from the water to the mountain, the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc., will be on the north side and the even numbers—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.—will be on the south side.

In regulating the numbers in a block strenuous efforts will be made to have them in every instance comprise 100. Streets from the mountains opened as far as Beretania street will be extended through to King street.

There are blocks in the city 1000 feet long. The numbering will be so arranged that only 100 numbers will be placed before the difficulty of the system, owing to the simplicity of the system, will be encountered in numbering. In the Surveyor-General's office they can furnish the correct number of any resident living in any portion of a block.

HER LIGHT WAS OUT.

Gallant Captain Loans Salvation Lassie His Bicycle Lamp.

A pretty story of a gallant captain of the local militia and a pretty lassie of the Salvation Army came to light yesterday. Since Captain Fox started his bicycle crusade the hearts of all the fair sex who ride bikes have been on the quiver whenever they ventured out after dark.

Many have preferred to remain at home rather than risk the miserable roads and the police, but the workers of the Salvation Army must get about anyway, and wheels are a necessity for them in Honolulu.

On one of her trips this particular lassie had the misfortune to have her gas lamp "balk" on her. She was a long way from home and in the dark, and her trouble was as exasperating as

It was unfortunate. At this juncture entered the gallant captain with a brand new light of the latest pattern. Without a moment's hesitation, after he saw the ribbon across her bonnet with the mystic "Salvation Army," he took his own light off and put it on her wheel and trusted to darkness to hide him from the police. How he got home the lassie does not know, but as his name does not appear on the police record for violation of "P. L. 225," as they call the bicycle light law, it is believed he ran the gauntlet without mishap.

JUDGE DAVIS TO RETIRE.

To Return to Private Practice—Appointed a Commissioner.

Judge George A. Davis will return to private practice this morning. Mr. Davis was appointed to the bench during the late sickness of Judge Perry. Mr. Davis has received his commission from Governor Gage of California to act as commissioner of deeds, taking depositions etc., for the Territory of Hawaii.

It is understood that Judge Perry will return to the Circuit Bench pending the arrival of his commission as Supreme Justice.

REPUBLICANS TO BEGIN WORK

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY DECIDED UPON.

Meeting of the Full Territorial Committee to be Held in Honolulu July 16.

The Oahu members of the Republican Territorial Central Committee have decided, by unanimous vote, followed by applause, to open at once on this island an aggressive "campaign of education." The work is to be taken up immediately and forwarded earnestly by a committee composed of C. P. Lauka, James H. Boyd, Frank Archer, Enoch Johnson and J. H. Hughes, with George W. Smith as an ex-officio member or advisor.

A meeting of two hours or more was held last evening in the hall of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, on Merchant street. It was called for the purpose of taking steps looking to the permanent organization of the Republican Territorial Central Committee. A plan for immediate organization was presented, but failed of adoption. The resolution that was lost was presented by Mr. Towse of the Fourth District, and provided for the election of officers and the appointment of standing committees, subject to the votes of the committee members on the other islands, their votes to be obtained by correspondence. There was substituted for this resolution another by Colonel Lauka to the effect that the meeting call for a session of the entire Territorial committee, it being suggested to those unable to attend that they forward proxies. Colonel Lauka's resolution was passed by unanimous vote, and George W. Smith, as chairman, and C. L. Crabbe, as secretary of last evening's meeting, will prepare and send out an appropriate circular.

Those who attended the meeting last evening were: George W. Smith, J. H. Boyd, A. V. Gear, C. L. Crabbe, E. J. Towse, C. P. Lauka, Enoch Johnson, Frank Archer, J. A. Hughes. The absentees were W. C. Achi, who is ill, James A. Kennedy, resigned, and Judge W. L. Wilcox.

The members of the Fourth District delegation elected W. R. Farrington to succeed Mr. Kennedy, the nomination being made by Mr. Boyd and the selection by acclamation.

The meeting for the whole of the committee will be called for July 15. Another meeting of the Oahu members will be held on the evening of Tuesday, July 10. This was agreed to upon the motion of Mr. Gear and will be for the "good of the party" with especial reference to the operations of the plan of campaign presented by Colonel Lauka and accepted by the meeting.

Instead of speeches last evening, there were informal talks, and the principal addresses of this nature were made by Messrs. Smith, Hughes, Gear, Lauka and Boyd. The three first named were in favor of "tentative" organization, but readily accepted the plan offered by Colonel Lauka and the suggestion for Oahu canvass, made by Colonel Lauka and Mr. Boyd. The committee of five, with Mr. Smith, will prepare literature to be distributed on Oahu and may have a few extra copies printed in case there are calls from the other islands for such matter. Speakers will be engaged and the spell-binding will cover the two districts of the capital island.

Among the names of orators presented last evening were those of J. L. Lauka, Frank Archer, Charles Wilcox, Colonel Lauka and J. H. Boyd. Both Colonel Lauka and Mr. Boyd said it would be absolutely necessary to the welfare of the party to have some of the influence of the Garibaldi-Kaula outfit contracted. Colonel Lauka, however, said that he agreed with Mr. Coelho, who had swung round the circle with the "independent" speakers that their tour has not been productive of substantial results or results that would be lasting. Nevertheless, it was important that particularly the Hawaiians of the outer districts should have presented to them lucidly the principles of the Republican party.

The movement for operations on this island is now launched, and Messrs. Smith, Gear, Lauka and the other local committeemen are confident that the whole of the Territorial Central Committee will early have itself in working order.

OFFICIALS ARE DISQUALIFIED.

Have Not Become Naturalized Citizens of Hawaii.

THE HORE CASE DID IT.

JONATHAN SHAW OF THE TAX OFFICE WONT TALK ABOUT IT.

Names of the Government Officers Thus Far Discovered Who Will Likely be Affected.

The resignation of Magistrate Hore of Waiakua did it. Mr. Hore called on Mr. Boyd of the Public Works Department and there learned that to hold office under the Territory of Hawaii he must be a naturalized citizen under the law. The result was his resignation, as announced in the newspapers.

This state of things caused much speculation yesterday, and numerous inquiries were made at different offices and of different officials as to the effect of Mr. Hore's case on others in his predicament.

It was rumored on the street yesterday morning that quite a number of those now holding office under the Territory would be affected by not having taken out naturalization papers prior to the overthrow of the monarchy. Inquiry at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, the old Interior Department, discloses the fact that no naturalization papers have been issued to foreigners since 1893, just preceding the organization of the Provisional Government of Hawaii. When Governor Dole was asked if any naturalization papers had been issued through the old Foreign Office, now the office of the Secretary of the Territory, he replied that since the overthrow of the monarchy there had been no naturalization papers issued to the best of his knowledge.

Armed with these official facts and a partial list of the officials alleged to fall under the legal disability of citizenship, a Republican reporter called on Mr. Jonathan Shaw, Tax Collector for Oahu, and stated the case to him, adding that his name was in the list of those officeholders thought to be disqualified.

Mr. Shaw asked whether the reporter was asking for his personal information or not. The reply was that the information was desired for the Honolulu Republican. Mr. Shaw then said that he would answer no questions for newspapers, and intimated strongly that his official position was none of his business. He concluded by saying that whenever the government asked him the question he would answer it satisfactorily. Mr. Shaw showed some excitement during the short conversation, and did not wait to be questioned further, but abruptly returned to his work.

Among the officials thus far mentioned as being affected are Jonathan Shaw, Alex. D. Thompson and H. C. Ovenson of the Tax Office; Dr. Walter Hoffmann of the Bacteriological Department; C. B. Reynolds or the Board of Health Bureau; Andrew Brown of the water-works and John Lightfoot and Rev. Alex. Mackintosh of the School Department. There are said to be others whose names will be added to the "disqualified list" as soon as investigations can be made.

Of those mentioned above, all except Dr. Walter Hoffmann, a German, are British subjects and are believed to be disqualified for the reason that their names do not appear upon the official records as naturalized citizens of Hawaii, previous to the annexation of the islands to the United States. On the other hand, the name of Alex. D. Thompson, a Canadian by birth, appears upon the register at the British Consulate since the year 1895.

In the case of Andrew Brown, that gentleman said over the telephone last night that he was not an American citizen as far as he knew, but that he expected to have the matter fixed all right by next Monday, or shortly after the next steamer arrived from the Coast. Most people thought him an American citizen until the doubts which followed the Hore case started inquiries.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Captain Letterblair" was the play at the Hawaiian theatre last night, the second performance of the Neill company. As on the opening night there was a large and fashionable audience. The play was well rendered, as is every thing the Neill company does, though it lacked the completeness and smoothness of rendition given "An American Citizen" last Saturday evening. Mr. Neill and his company have established a high plane of theatricals for Honolulu and they can go on with

the engagement in the assurance of full houses at every performance. "Lord Chumley" made familiar to all old theatre goers by the elder Southern will be the bill for Thursday night. It will be refreshing to see his fine old comedy rendered by such a company as Mr. Neill has surrounded himself with.

The Southwell Co. will present "The Girl from Paris" to-night for the last time. The people who have not seen this light and catchy performance will have an opportunity to take advantage of the new scale of prices which the Orpheum management offers. The new prices are: Parquet, 55c, Dress Circle, 50c and Gallery, 25c. "The Girl from Paris" is brim full of catchy music, light and witty sayings and right up-to-date in every respect.

Commissioners Interfere.

Johnny Florence the eight year old boy sentenced by Judge Waipuhani of Kauai to two years imprisonment in the Reform School had sentence vacated by the commissioners of education yesterday.

NEW VIEW OF MEAT BILL.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE GERMAN MEASURE.

Government Said to Simply Desire to Prevent the Sale of Impure Food.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the German Embassy, has received copies of the meat-inspection bill recently passed by the Reichstag, and with the authorities here, has made a careful study of its purposes and effects. He made the following statement on the subject to-day:

"Owing to the historical development of the German empire each one of the confederate states and a great many of the larger cities had various special laws regulating meat inspection, which were carried out in different ways according to the importance which authorities attached to the protection of public health.

"These many different laws and regulations became more and more an impediment to trade, and to do away with them Germany has decided to institute a uniform system for the confederate states resolved to abolish all these local laws and restrictions and to create one law and a uniform system for the whole empire."

"The new law will require two separate inspections from the German empire—first, an inspection of the livestock before slaughtering, then an inspection of the slaughtered meat, thus giving guarantee that no meat or meat products come from diseased or unwholesome animals will go to the consumer either in the larger cities or small villages of the German empire. This has been urgently required for a long time by all the boards of health as an absolute measure for the protection of health in a country thickly populated and partly overcrowded, as Germany is to-day."

"If all the animals slaughtered in Germany have to pass through the double examination which I have mentioned it is evident that the meat products of other countries intended to be imported into Germany also must pass a similar inspection. This will be the case in the future for all the countries exporting meat and meat products to Germany. No discrimination will be made against anyone. All will be treated alike, and meat products, whether they come from Austria, Denmark, Australia, Argentina or the United States, when found wholesome at the port of entry, having passed the same inspection to which all home products must be subjected, will enter into the channels of trade without any further embargo, and without facing inspection law and different regulations at the doors of every single state or even township, as has been the case heretofore."

In bringing about this uniform system Baron Hermann says the framers of the measure were confronted with the difficulty of inspecting certain classes of goods, such as canned goods, as the opening of the can would practically destroy the contents. It was also felt to be impracticable to inspect small bits of pickled meat, and it was decided to exclude a few of these products. Baron Hermann estimates them at 6 or 7 per cent of the total meat exports from the United States to Germany. He calls attention to the fact that the bill does not apply to the German colonies, which take a considerable part of the American export of canned goods. He believes the chief meat exports of the United States will be facilitated by the uniform inspection and the trade increased.

When Baron Hermann was asked if the measure was to be considered as one of protection to German goods against competing foreign goods, similar to the American tariff laws, he said the tariff idea did not enter into the calculation.

Soldiers from the transport Thomas are in love with Honolulu. Numerous instances of hospitality during the Spanish war are spoken of by them. The soldiers say nearly all the men have visited the local Y. M. C. A. and are loud in their praise of the institution.

The annual public meeting of the Oahu College branch of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in Punani hall. Rev. J. O. Hay delivered an interesting address.

To-night the St. Louis College band will give a public concert on the college grounds. The concert will commence at 7:30.

WHO IS TO PAY THE INTEREST?

Financiers at Sea on Question of Hawaiian Bonds.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

ITS INTERPRETATION MEANS MUCH TO HOLDERS OF SECURITIES.

What Treasurer Lansing Has to Say on the Question—Muddle in Postal Bank Likely.

The following paragraph in the joint resolution as it passed Congress at the last session is the cause of a good deal of uneasiness in town at the present time:

"So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as heretofore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt."

Does this mean that since the 14th of June the Territorial government can not pay the interest accruing on Hawaiian Government bonds? By virtue of the Newlands resolution the United States was made responsible for \$1,000,000 of the Hawaiian debt, this sum including the \$750,000 of the Postal Savings Bank.

Secretary Gage was about to make arrangements to have a Treasury agent come here with the money to settle the debt, when he concluded to submit the matter to the Senate. This was done at the last minute, and the bill as introduced by him would have passed unanimously, as is necessary in a case of the kind, had it not been for Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who objected to it. Congress then adjourned without taking the desired action.

Having considered it best to have the Senate take action and confirm the authority vested in him by the Newlands resolution, it seems very probable that Secretary Gage will await the convening of Congress before sending money here for the redemption of the bonds.

The report was on the street yesterday that no more interest would be paid by the Territorial government on the bonds.

In reply to the question, Treasurer Lansing said to a Republican reporter:

"I know of no reason why we should stop paying interest. I know of no action that has been taken to discontinue the payment of the interest on the indebtedness. It was talked of on account of a clause in the joint resolution. For my part, I consider the interest should be paid. The debt of Hawaii is about \$5,000,000. The United States has assumed \$4,000,000 of the indebtedness. Should we stop paying interest on \$4,000,000 of the debt we would be forced to discriminate against some of the bondholders. Which should we stop paying upon? Is the question. It would be a repudiation of the debt in away. I am in favor of continuing the payment, and when the matter is settled, looking to the United States for a return of the money paid out.

During the conversation the Postal Savings Bank matter was touched upon. Mr. Lansing said on this point: "The agent with the money for the Postal Savings Bank is expected by the China to arrive here to-morrow. It seems to be the general impression that this money will be paid out immediately. From a reading of the law, however, it appears that each separate claim against the bank, numbering over 9000, must be first approved by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, and then sent for approval to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington for his approval. On his order the payments will be made."

Official Calls.

Yesterday morning Col. Chas. A. Woodruff, Asst. U. S. com. general called upon Governor Dole at the executive building. The latter was out at the time. Later in the day secretary Hawes returned the calls made to the governor the previous day by Major Williams and Captain Sartelle of the transport Thomas.

THE CAMPBELL ESTATE MATTER.

The Bond Fixed at One Hundred Thousand Dollars—Latest Record of Various Suits.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Stanley, in the James Campbell estate, ordered letters testamentary issued to Cecil Brown and J. O. Campbell, the bond being fixed at \$100,000.

In the matter of the guardianship of John Warren King and Helen M. B. King, petition for the appointment of a guardian was granted without bonds, costs remitted.

A hearing was given in the master's report in John S. Antone vs. W. R. Castle. Magoon & Long and J. M. Vivas for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch and F. L. Weaver for defendant.

A plea in abatement has been filed to the suit of C. F. Jenne for \$3,000 by the attorneys for Campbell & Pettus. It alleges that a similar action has been brought in San Francisco. Garnishes named are William G. Irwin, Claus Spreckels & Co., Henry Waterhouse, C. W. Dickey and Hawaiian Automobile Company.

Notice of objection has been filed to the commissioner's report on the partition of land in Reta C. Tewsbury vs. Antone G. Cushman et al.

A commission has been asked to take testimony in San Francisco in the suit of George Goettinger vs. J. C. Cohen. The attorneys for Canadian-Australian Steamship Company have moved to be allowed until July 10, 15 and 25 in the three Hogan cases, in which to file exceptions. The hearing will be this morning.

Heavy Rainfall in India.

CALCUTTA, June 15.—Rain fell continuously in the Darjeeling district for three days, ceasing at 4 o'clock this morning. Several slight landfalls occurred and a number of water pipes were broken. Trains are delayed.

EX-QUEEN IS RECOVERING.

HER WASHINGTON PHYSICIAN GOING HOME.

Hawaiians Distract Kaula and Wilcox But Believe Kaulaokalani—Went Talk City Charter.

The ex-Queen has so far recovered that her physician, Dr. English, whose care she has been under for the past three years, will return to Washington by the steamer Rio. She is forbidden to eat hot, pork and rice, but has an excellent appetite and sleeps well. She is looking much better since her return to the land of her nativity. Since the status of Hawaii has become inevitable fixed she has been much improved in health and spirits. Indeed, Dr. English would not have accompanied her to Honolulu but for the length and fatigue of the trip.

Callers continue to flock to Washington Place, and the ex-Queen is invited out a great deal, but does not yet feel strong enough for that. She receives visitors at all hours of the day, but foreigners are not admitted unless accompanied by her personal friends.

It is said by one who is well acquainted at Washington Place that the ex-Queen has little use for either Bob Wilcox or Kaula, but has great faith in Kaulaokalani. Those well posted say that but for Kaulaokalani, who is generally accepted as honest and reliable, the Hawaiians would not listen to Kaula or Wilcox. This informant says:

"Kaula does not know what he is talking about. Wilcox is not a man to lead a revolution or anything else; but he and Kaula pose as great men on account of having been to Washington. On this account they claim to know all the tricks of American politics. Of the three delegates, the ex-Queen says that Kaulaokalani was the most respected and best received."

"Are there no other leaders among the Hawaiians?" "None of prominence. The ex-Queen has advised the Hawaiians, above all things, to stand together and forget petty quarrels and they seem to be doing so. It is too bad Kaula is dead. His mantle is supposed to have fallen on the shoulders of Kaula, but it doesn't fit him."

"Do the Hawaiians believe in Kaula and Wilcox, after knowing their record?" was asked. The reply was: "They trust Kaulaokalani and feel sure that as long as he intones their actions they are all right. I do not think Kaulaokalani will be led into any trickery by them."

"How about Kaula's talk of restoration?" "He does that because he thinks he will get a bigger crowd."

"Do you hear any talk at Washington Place about town or county government?" was the last question.

"No, I do not think the Hawaiians have considered that."

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED.

Trust Has Cornered the Supply and Will Make Big Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Refined sugar prices were to-day advanced one-tenth of 1 cent a pound to a basis of 5.70 cents a pound for granulated. This makes a total rise of 55 points since May 21, when the settlement between the trust and independent refiners took effect. The trust now has a clear margin of profit of 1 cent a pound, having bought up 200,000 tons, or all the raw sugar, at prices lower than the prevailing rates. It is expected that the output of the combination will exceed 200,000 barrels a week during the active season, which will extend to October 1. Modestly estimated at \$1.50 a barrel, the combine's profits would amount to \$300,000 a week, or \$4,500,000 in the 15 weeks between this date and October 1.

Committee Meeting.

Chairman George W. Smith of the Fourth of July celebration committee requests that all those named as having been appointed to serve on the committee of Twenty-one as published in the Republican yesterday morning attend a meeting called between 12 and 1 o'clock today at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

PLUCKY PUPILS WORK AT HAULA.

Difficulties They Have Had in Filling the Soil.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

THE ROCKY LANTANA-COVERED LAND MADE PRODUCTIVE.

Crops Taken From Three Acres of Ground on the North Side of the Island.

The wonderful fertility of the soil of Hawaii and what can be grown upon it under many discouraging circumstances finds attestation in the results achieved at Hauula, on this island.

C. Andrews is the principal of the public school at Hauula. Following out the plan of the Farmers' Institute, as recommended by Superintendent of Public Instruction Townsend, Mr. Andrews, about a year ago, endeavored to interest the pupils of his school in co-operative farming. Near the school-house is a rocky, uninviting side hill on which there is a dense growth of lantana. The soil is rebellious to cultivate. With the rudest tools, comprising worn-out and discarded grubshovels, saws, hatchets, spades and picks, and without plows or animals, Mr. Andrews and some 35 of his pupils went assiduously to work to make this barren and unsightly waste blossom in the abundance of harvest. Mr. Andrews and his pupils worked unaided before school hours and on holidays to accomplish their aims. With the dull saws they denuded the lantana of its tops, grubbing up the roots with the hooks. It was with great difficulty and untiring work that Mr. Andrews and his pupils unearthed and removed the seemingly illimitable number of rocks. They toiled early and late at their task when school was not in session.

Their unceasing efforts were rewarded. A piece of ground, comprising nearly three acres, was finally cleared. New difficulties now confronted the young agriculturists. How was the ground to be tilled, cultivated and planted? The pupils and their instructor turned the soil up with spades.

Each pupil was given a piece of ground 20x30 feet. On this land he was allowed to plant any one variety of seed or a diversity of seeds. The pupils set their land to taro, alfalfa, peanuts, sweet-potatoes, Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes. They were to have everything that they raised.

The harvest was most encouraging. The pupils raised 180 pounds of peanuts, several hundred pounds of alfalfa, while the yield in potatoes, taro, cabbage, onions and tomatoes was very large.

Mr. Andrews and his pupils feel so elated over the result of their labors that, sadly handicapped as they are for want of suitable tools, they contemplate clearing a larger area of the wild land for cultivation.

The story of the struggles, toils, labors and final triumph of the pupils of the Hauula school hasn't a parallel in the history of agricultural development of the schools in the United States.

THE LAST STAND OF THE BOERS.

It Will be Made in the Extreme North of the Transvaal, Says a Traveler.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, the celebrated Canadian road skater, is in the city. He arrived on the Florence on May 9.

Mr. Crawford made an extensive tour through South Africa on his skates. He is thoroughly acquainted with the Boers and fought under their flag against M. Phefu, the Kaffir chief of Hooftstad.

Mr. Crawford joined Cronje's forces at Klerksdorp and went up to the Zeutsenberg mountains to dislodge Phefu. The country is wild and inaccessible, and here Mr. Crawford thinks the Boers will make their last stand against the English forces. The mountains are 70 miles in length and 40 in breadth. There is very little water in the range. It took 5000 Boers and 100 experienced German artillerymen to drive the Kaffirs out of the mountains. The range is in the extreme north of the Transvaal. Is south of the Limpopo river, the boundary between British territory and the Transvaal.

In speaking of the Boers last evening Mr. Crawford said that they are extremely fanatical and superstitious.

"You can't get a Boer 100 yards from camp," said the traveler, "when it is real dark. They never go within rifle-shot of the enemy if they can help it." Mr. Crawford thinks the Boers are far from being subjugated and that they will put up a warm fight yet.